

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.					
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.					
S U M M E R	fall	autumn	winter	spring	sum
One insertion... 120	175	200	250	600	1000
Two months... 240	350	400	500	1200	2000
Three months... 360	525	600	750	1800	3000
Four months... 480	700	800	1100	2200	3500
Five months... 560	800	900	1200	2500	4000
Six months... 640	900	1000	1300	2800	4500
Eight months... 800	1100	1200	1500	3200	5000
One year... 1000	1400	1500	2000	4000	6000

DRY GOODS, &c.

LATEST NOVELTIES

—

DRY GOODS :

Our lady patrons, in all the surrounding counties, this season, an unusually attractive stock of

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete variety of articles desirable in the list of fashion. Being distributed in the world of fashion. We are receiving

New Goods

TRI-WEEKLY,

and in many things are offering

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second street,

MAYSVILLE. KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS :

To our friends among the merchants of Mason, Fleming, Breath, Harrison, Hall, Nichols, Ross, and adjoining counties, we would say we are now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

—

ALL GOODS

suitable to a first class jobbing house, and would suit the trade of close buyers.

TERMS CASH.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and choicer

STOCK OF GOODS

There have been offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business.

MR. D. S. LANE,

of Flemingsburg, Ky. I am the new arrangement for doing business, and continued that the partners are already so kindly extended to us, but to increase the amount of our sale. We invite the patron of our store to call and retail trade to come in.

MAYSVILLE, Nov. 6, 1863. D. D. DUTY & CO.

DRY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. From a bit calico to a handkerchief.

SILK, OR POPLIN,

Including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of silk.

DRESS GOODS.

Buy the lowest prices. Beware and see them before you buy.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap, at P. D. DUTY & CO.

GENTLEMEN, IN NEED OF

CLOTHES.

CASIMIRES,

OVERCOATING,

AND ALL

FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods, might do themselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy.

B. D. DUTY & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at D. D. DUTY & CO.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

If you like to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS, CALL

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

NUMBER 15

1863.

GRANDFATHER'S PET.

From Chamber Journal.

This is the room where she slept,
On yester evening ago.
Bands and curtains like snow.
There, by th' bed in the dusky gloom,
She would sit with her hands clasped, hands,

and pray white.

Here is the little white rose of a room,
With the fragrance still lingers.

Nelly, a gentlefate's pet,

I seem to hear her yet.

Sing me about the place:

But the world seems drear, and the streets are drear,
And my world seems nae with a bird upon.

And the birds are singing elsewhere, and here

is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she stood just there,

I had made a most unfortunate bookson the

Oaks. — Hammon told me, Buck had told me — Sackey, John, told me, — and the rest of them — Giacomo was sure to win. They had

come from Locality, who got it from Spain, who knew a fellow who was constantly about with one of the stablemen. Then Argus and the rest, and Happy, go, Lucifer reported it in "Bells," and another in "The Signal," said, "I observed, however, your arrival in Glencoe, and it is the reader of the paper who has been most pleased to pay his respects to you." At last they took their places at the table, and the solemn business of eating succeeded the bustle of the conversation.

It was a quiet meeting.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.
MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

It is not surprising that the friends of Judge PHISTER should attempt to extenuate his recent wanton and unprovoked assault upon the Conservative men in Kentucky, to whom the State is indebted for their exemption from many of the ills which afflict the unfortunate and sorrow-stricken South. But the effort of the *Bulletin* to excuse PHISTER by maligning the gentleman against whom his virulence was especially directed, shall not avail to screen his friends from any odium he may have justly incurred by his inflammatory and uncalled-for attack upon gentlemen whom he will never forgive for their earnest devotion to their country and to the interests of Kentucky. In designating R. J. BROWNE, of Washington county, as a Radical, the *Bulletin* speaks without information or else upon false information. An examination of the legislative records for the last nine years would have convinced the nominal editors of the *Bulletin* that its charge of radicalism against Mr. BROWNE was unfounded and wholly untrue. He never was a Radical and never gave a Radical vote. He is and has been a Conservative—an ultra Conservative. He was elected as a Conservative. We know Mr. BROWNE well, and we know that no spark of radicalism could find a lodgment in his evenly balanced mind, or a place in his kindly and generous heart. There was a time when PHISTER was regarded as an Abolitionist, but there never has been a time when BROWNE was known as a Radical.

Nor is it true that Mr. BROWNE was "indiscreet enough to boast of the good management of affairs in Kentucky, while the State was under the dominion of the Radicals." Mr. BROWNE claimed that the gratifying financial condition of the State, to which Judge PHISTER had referred was attributable to the excellent management of the Conservative Union men. The management of Kentucky finances belonged to the civil administration of the State affairs by the State officers, and the civil affairs of Kentucky never were under the control of Radicals nor under their dominion. They were always, until recently, in the hands of Conservatives. The claim of Mr. BROWNE could not be disputed even by so bitter a reviler of conservatism as Judge PHISTER.

If Mr. BROWNE had "charged the Democracy with the intention of making a party question of the election of Judges," he would have been borne out in his allegation by the facts in the case. It is a lamentable truth, not only that the Democracy intend to make it a political question in the approaching election for judicial officers, but that all parties have made it since the adoption of the new Constitution establishing the elective system. PHISTER could not have been elected in 1865 had it not been for the votes of the Democrats who gave them to him with the understanding among themselves that his conversion from an emancipationist to a pro-slavery Democrat would thus be secured. The writer of the article in the *Bulletin*, if we are not mistaken as to the author, will very probably himself make the canvass for Judge of the Circuit Court of this District as a strictly party question. There was nothing in the charge, then, if Mr. BROWNE had made it, that ought to have exiled forth from Judge PHISTER the venomous attack upon Conservatives which a portion of the Democratic press have seen proper to land. But Mr. BROWNE made no such charge against the Democratic party more than against all other parties. He objected to raising the salaries of Judges of the Circuit Courts, in which we think he was honestly wrong—on the ground that the financial future was involved in uncertainty; in answer to the argument that an increase of salaries was essential to secure the services of competent officers, he rejoined that the salaries now paid were more than the men generally elected to such places collected from their practices,—and that to increase the amount would not secure the services of the most competent men, because devotion to party and skill in political triggering had more weight with the nominating Convention than the abilities and qualifications of the aspirants. In both these assertions he was correct, and in neither was there any open or covert attack upon the Democratic party, and he expressly repudiated any intention to reflect upon that party. And this was the pretext seized upon by Judge PHISTER for his wanton assault upon the Conservatives. In the absence of any provocation to such a tirade, we incline to the opinion that it was only the threatened eruption to the surface of that hatred long cherished in his heart to all men who defended the Union, and that the Representative from Mason felt compelled on this occasion to spit forth the accretions of gall to save himself from bursting.

The editor of this paper has always been and still is a Union man. The members of the Conservative party were Union men during the war, and do not profess to have undergone any change since its successful termination. For more than six years they have acted with the Democratic party of the nation. The editor of the Clark County *Democrat* fought the Democratic party for several years in the Southern army, but since the close of the war he has been marching under the Democratic flag. Very properly he claims to have become a Union man contemporaneously with enlisting in the Democratic ranks. And still will talk glibly and somewhat pertly of the Conservatives as "new converts" to the Democratic party. In this our contemporary talks ridiculous.

Elsewhere we publish the card of Gen. BURBRIDGE and the reply to it by S. S. MARSHALL in the House of Representatives. It will be news to the friends of young LONG and young HUNT, who were shot by order of BURBRIDGE, that they were murderers and felons. Gen. BURBRIDGE can not whitewash his own reputation by blackening the characters of his murdered victims. Whenever Gen. BURBRIDGE condescends to notice the charges and specifications of so humble and insignificant an individual as ourself, we will produce the proof or make him full and ample amends for our publication. As the matter stands his card has the appearance of an electioneering document addressed to a radical Senate rather than a Representative from Mason felt compelled on this occasion to spit forth the accretions of gall to save himself from bursting.

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Very few people know how great is the danger of another war. The Flemingburg Democracy, led on by the chivalrous editor of the *Democrat*, whose responsibility for all he says and writes has been proclaimed a thousand times, have solemnly and formally invited the exiled J. C. BRECKINRIDGE to return to Kentucky. Now we presume the resolutions will be forwarded to the military authorities—until at last they were in greater danger of molestation than the rebels themselves. The order of General BOYLE in 1862 prohibiting rebel sympathizers from being candidates for office under penalty of arrest, was not approved by the Conservatives as a party, nor was it asked for or countenanced by them. It is true that the *Louisville Journal* applauded that order, but that paper did not represent the Conservative sentiment of the State, to which it was shocking and abhorrent. It is also true that Conservatives were candidates for judicial positions and were elected. But the orders ran so that if their opponents were not of their rank, and frequently were enforced against their enemies and against themselves, whom he will never forgive for their earnest devotion to their country and to the interests of Kentucky. In designating R. J. BROWNE, of Washington county, as a Radical, the *Bulletin* speaks without information or else upon false information. An examination of the legislative records for the last nine years would have convinced the nominal editors of the *Bulletin* that its charge of radicalism against Mr. BROWNE was unfounded and wholly untrue. He never was a Radical and never gave a Radical vote. He is and has been a Conservative—an ultra Conservative. He was elected as a Conservative. We know Mr. BROWNE well, and we know that no spark of radicalism could find a lodgment in his evenly balanced mind, or a place in his kindly and generous heart. There was a time when PHISTER was regarded as an Abolitionist, but there never has been a time when BROWNE was known as a Radical.

MARRIED.

The perpetrators of these military outrages, their promptness ever to step forward to traduce their neighbors of rebel sympathies in person and in property, were the occasion of their loss of influence with the military authorities—until at last they were in greater danger of molestation than the rebels themselves. The order of General BOYLE in 1862 prohibiting rebel sympathizers from being candidates for office under penalty of arrest, was not approved by the Conservatives as a party, nor was it asked for or countenanced by them. It is true that the *Louisville Journal* applauded that order, but that paper did not represent the Conservative sentiment of the State, to which it was shocking and abhorrent. It is also true that Conservatives were candidates for judicial positions and were elected. But the orders ran so that if their opponents were not of their rank, and frequently were enforced against their enemies and against themselves, whom he will never forgive for their earnest devotion to their country and to the interests of Kentucky. In designating R. J. BROWNE, of Washington county, as a Radical, the *Bulletin* speaks without information or else upon false information. An examination of the legislative records for the last nine years would have convinced the nominal editors of the *Bulletin* that its charge of radicalism against Mr. BROWNE was unfounded and wholly untrue. He never was a Radical and never gave a Radical vote. He is and has been a Conservative—an ultra Conservative. He was elected as a Conservative. We know Mr. BROWNE well, and we know that no spark of radicalism could find a lodgment in his evenly balanced mind, or a place in his kindly and generous heart. There was a time when PHISTER was regarded as an Abolitionist, but there never has been a time when BROWNE was known as a Radical.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into a report that one of the Justices of the Supreme Court had publicly denounced the treason

BIERBOWER—GARRARD.—January 20th at the age of 86 years his bride's parents, by Elder David Clark, Dr. J. C. Garrard, Dr. J. C. Garrard, formerly of Maysville, Ky., to Miss Mary E. daughter of Chas. T. Garrard, Esq., of Paris, Ky.

MITCHELL—KINNER.—At the residence of James Mitchell, Esq., of Frankfort, on the evening of the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Medley, Capt. Joseph Mitchell, Clerk of the Telegraph, to Miss Columbia Kinner, all of that place.

ANDREWS—STOCKWELL.—Married in Flemington, N. J., on January 22d, 1868, Mr. James Andrews, son of Miss Stockwell, daughter of Samuel Stockwell, Esq., both of Flemington, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth Himes, all of Lewis county, Ky.

DIED.

D. LYNN.—At his room in the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, on the night of last Major W. L. Lynn, aged 70 years.

OBIUHRY.

LYNN.—In Tuesday morning, 4th instant, died at his room in the Phoenix Hotel, W. L. Lynn, aged 70 years.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

The Railroad Meeting on Thursday.— MAYSVILLE, KY., February 6th, 1868.—The Stockholders of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, pursuant to public notice given by the presiding Judge of the Mason county court through the newspapers of Maysville, in conformity with the act of the General Assembly, approved January 21st, 1868, entitled "an act or the benefit of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company," met in the Council Chamber in the City of Maysville, Kentucky, on Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1868, and organized by call the Hon. Richard H. Stanton to the Chair, and appointing Robert A. Cook, Secretary.

The books were then opened, and additional shares of stock subscribed; after which, on motion, the meeting decided to go into the election of seven Directors for said Company. On motion Geo. W. Sulser was appointed assistant Secretary.

Nominations for Directors were then made by Harrison Taylor, Thomas J. Throop and Joseph K. Sumrall, the Presiding Judge of the Mason County Court; and, after considering the same, the nominations of Messrs. Taylor and Throop were withdrawn, and those of Mr. Sumrall, to-wit: Hiram T. Pearce, Andrew M. January, John S. Mitchell, James Barbour, Lewis H. Long, Alexander K. Marshall and James H. Hall, were declared to be the only candidates in nomination; and, the vote being ordered, the Presiding Judge of the County Court, on the part of Mason county, cast the following vote, to-wit:

For Hiram T. Pearce.....	45,000
Andrew M. January.....	10,000
John S. Mitchell.....	10,000
James Barbour.....	10,000
Lewis H. Long.....	10,000
Alexander K. Marshall.....	10,000
James H. Hall.....	10,000

This being a majority of all the shares subscribed, a motion was made that the election of these gentlemen as Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, be made unanimous, which was carried.

The names of all the private stockholders were called, by direction of the Chairman, and all present voted for said gentlemen as Directors.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company, be requested by the Stockholders now present at this meeting, to communicate with the Presiding Judges of the County Courts of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming, counties, and urge the importance of an early submission of the question of a subscription by said counties to the capital stock of this Company to the people of said counties.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

R. H. STANTON, Chairman.

R. A. COCHRAN, } Secretaries.

G. W. SULSER.

Captain James A. Lee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we express our preference of General U. S. Grant as the next candidate for the presidency, but we pledge our hearty support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago.

His sales ranged from \$75 to \$140 per head.

A brother of Hiram Barclay, Esq., of Clark, is in Macon, Mississippi, with a lot of thirty mules—half of the lot he took down. Being an energetic trader he has succeeded in disposing of thirty head at prices averaging \$19 per head, and by next week will probably have sold the rest. The sales were chiefly for cash, a small portion of the proceeds being received in cotton.

A Mr. Smith, of Indiana, had sold a lot at the same place, at wholesale, for \$75 per head.

Bush Heart, of Leesburg, returned from Montgomery, Ala., last Saturday. He and Will Hart took a drove of mules and horses to that place last fall. They have sold their mules at about \$160, mostly on credit, taking a mortgage on the stock and crops. They had fourteen head of horses unsold.

Pleasant Lilly had put a portion of Shaw's mules on a plantation and gone into partnership in the crop. From this it will be seen that most any shift is made to dispose of mules. Mr. Hart thinks, however, that there will be an improvement in the market shortly.

Jo Scott left this morning for Alabama, and expects to take a drove of mules he has there to Red river, where he will exchange them for cattle.

Mr. Geo. Allison, who is in Virginia with Squire E. F. Rogers' mules, having been taken sick, Wm. S. Rogers has gone on to dispose of the stock.

Mr. Barber has returned from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he sold eighty-two head the day after arriving there. He made a profit on those recently purchased. He reached Harrisburg at a fortunate time, as the mules came in large numbers immediately after his arrival. When he left, the next day, there were 700 in pens, and he met others en route.

James Robison sold forty head of yearlings in Harrisburg at very low prices. There were great many small and poor Indiana mules on the market.

James Long, of Scott county, passed through town this morning on his return from Harrisburg. He reports trade very dull—prices ranging from \$74 to \$140. A lot of yearlings purchased in Scott last August at \$130, sold at \$106. Mr. Long himself sold a lot at \$115 for which he was offered \$140 here. The market in Baltimore was comparatively good. Mr. Baldwin, of Mason, sold a lot of the finest mules ever seen there, 16 hands high, at \$177.

Monroe Lee has returned from Alabama, where he was fortunate enough to dispose of his drove, though at low prices. A reference to him and several other traders will be found in a letter on our first page.

Those Turner, of Lair Station, who accompanied Kimbro's mules, passed through town to-day, on his return from New Orleans. They had succeeded in selling only a few mules, at very low prices, and with hard work.

Mr. T. gives a deplorable account of affairs down there. Negroes are living on cotton seed alone, and whites doing little better. There had been very cold weather in New Orleans, ice being two inches thick yesterday week. We are indebted to Mr. T. for New Orleans papers of Friday evening. They give most positively the report that the cholera is prevailing in that city.

A Dream—a Respite.—On Wednesday night a gentleman of this city dreamed that he had occasion to go to a jail in which a prisoner under sentence of death was confined. The man was to have been hung within forty-eight hours. While the gentleman was in the yard he saw and heard a friend of the condemned urging him to escape, and telling him that the door of his cell and the doors of the jail were unlocked. This was done in the presence and in the hearing of the jailor, who was evidently conniving at the escape. The man followed the advice of his friend and got out into the jail yard, where he was worried by a dog, who had accidentally escaped from the kennel. The condemned became so enraged at this that he knocked the jailer down

with a club, and then scaled the wall and made good his escape.

The gentleman awoke with the conviction that Love would not be hung on Friday, and on opening the Bulletin saw that he had been reprieved by the Governor. The news had reached Maysville the previous day, but he had heard nothing of it.

Radical Meeting on the 1st.—Pursuant to an announcement, the Union men of Mason county assembled in Maysville on Saturday noon last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Frankfort convention, and for the transaction of other important business.

Mr. George Umstadt was called to the chair, and Thomas A. Davis appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, T. C. Campbell, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee of three to report suitable persons to act as a county committee and to select delegates to the Frankfort convention.

The chair named T. C. Campbell, James A. Lee, and Colonel L. B. Goggin as committee members.

Nominations for Directors were then made by Harrison Taylor, Thomas J. Throop and Joseph K. Sumrall, the Presiding Judge of the Mason County Court; and, after considering the same, the nominations of Messrs. Taylor and Throop were withdrawn, and those of Mr. Sumrall, to-wit: Hiram T. Pearce, Andrew M. January, John S. Mitchell, James Barbour, Lewis H. Long, Alexander K. Marshall and James H. Hall, were declared to be the only candidates in nomination; and, the vote being ordered, the Presiding Judge of the County Court, on the part of Mason county, cast the following vote, to-wit:

For Hiram T. Pearce.....

Andrew M. January.....

John S. Mitchell.....

James Barbour.....

Lewis H. Long.....

Alexander K. Marshall.....

James H. Hall.....

This being a majority of all the shares sub-

scribed, a motion was made that the election of these gentlemen as Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, be made unanimous, which was carried.

The names of all the private stockholders were called, by direction of the Chairman, and all present voted for said gentlemen as Directors.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company, be requested by the Stockholders now present at this meeting, to communicate with the Presiding Judges of the County Courts of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming, counties, and urge the importance of an early submission of the question of a subscription by said counties to the capital stock of this Company to the people of said counties.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

R. H. STANTON, Chairman.

R. A. COCHRAN, } Secretaries.

G. W. SULSER.

Captain James A. Lee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we express our preference of General U. S. Grant as the next candidate for the presidency, but we pledge our hearty support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago.

His sales ranged from \$75 to \$140 per head.

A brother of Hiram Barclay, Esq., of Clark, is in Macon, Mississippi, with a lot of thirty mules—half of the lot he took down. Being an energetic trader he has succeeded in disposing of thirty head at prices averaging \$19 per head, and by next week will probably have sold the rest. The sales were chiefly for cash, a small portion of the proceeds being received in cotton.

A Mr. Smith, of Indiana, had sold a lot at the same place, at wholesale, for \$75 per head.

Bush Heart, of Leesburg, returned from Montgomery, Ala., last Saturday. He and Will Hart took a drove of mules and horses to that place last fall. They have sold their mules at about \$160, mostly on credit, taking a mortgage on the stock and crops. They had fourteen head of horses unsold.

Pleasant Lilly had put a portion of Shaw's mules on a plantation and gone into partnership in the crop. From this it will be seen that most any shift is made to dispose of mules. Mr. Hart thinks, however, that there will be an improvement in the market shortly.

Jo Scott left this morning for Alabama, and expects to take a drove of mules he has there to Red river, where he will exchange them for cattle.

Mr. Geo. Allison, who is in Virginia with Squire E. F. Rogers' mules, having been taken sick, Wm. S. Rogers has gone on to dispose of the stock.

Mr. Barber has returned from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he sold eighty-two head the day after arriving there. He made a profit on those recently purchased. He reached Harrisburg at a fortunate time, as the mules came in large numbers immediately after his arrival. When he left, the next day, there were 700 in pens, and he met others en route.

James Robison sold forty head of yearlings in Harrisburg at very low prices. There were great many small and poor Indiana mules on the market.

James Long, of Scott county, passed through town this morning on his return from Harrisburg. He reports trade very dull—prices ranging from \$74 to \$140. A lot of yearlings purchased in Scott last August at \$130, sold at \$106. Mr. Long himself sold a lot at \$115 for which he was offered \$140 here. The market in Baltimore was comparatively good. Mr. Baldwin, of Mason, sold a lot of the finest mules ever seen there, 16 hands high, at \$177.

Monroe Lee has returned from Alabama, where he was fortunate enough to dispose of his drove, though at low prices. A reference to him and several other traders will be found in a letter on our first page.

Those Turner, of Lair Station, who accompanied Kimbro's mules, passed through town to-day, on his return from New Orleans. They had succeeded in selling only a few mules, at very low prices, and with hard work.

Mr. T. gives a deplorable account of affairs down there. Negroes are living on cotton seed alone, and whites doing little better. There had been very cold weather in New Orleans, ice being two inches thick yesterday week. We are indebted to Mr. T. for New Orleans papers of Friday evening. They give most positively the report that the cholera is prevailing in that city.

A Dream—a Respite.—On Wednesday night a gentleman of this city dreamed that he had occasion to go to a jail in which a prisoner under sentence of death was confined. The man was to have been hung within forty-eight hours. While the gentleman was in the yard he saw and heard a friend of the condemned urging him to escape, and telling him that the door of his cell and the doors of the jail were unlocked. This was done in the presence and in the hearing of the jailor, who was evidently conniving at the escape. The man followed the advice of his friend and got out into the jail yard, where he was worried by a dog, who had accidentally escaped from the kennel. The condemned became so enraged at this that he knocked the jailer down

Remarkable Correspondence.

JOHNSON vs. GRANT.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, inclosing the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.

SIR:—In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th, I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant, of the correspondence between him and the President, relating to the Secretary of War, which reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject.

I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of March last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged removal, I received a communication from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office as required by act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from the Department in the name of the President with respect to my removal, or any other order of the War Department.

I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of March last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged removal, I received a communication from the office of Secretary of War, which reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

CHRISTMAS HYMS FOR AMERICA.

Now is old weken the day
When the Prince of Peace was born,
Who made us all his sons, and us his
It cometh to you now:

Let us begin i-mak's our bawling, cease,
And still i-nate that ours behind the mask of
Peace!

II.

Men of the South, who e-sa and sires,
Vigorous in a hundred feats,
Gain no more as do you're
In the long war we wage,

If some are lost, and heroes too,
No household in the South can mourn us as we

III.

Most of the N. wh. whose e-sa and sires,
Vigorous in a hundred feats,
Gain no more as do you're
In the long war we wage,

If some are lost, and heroes too,
As many dear to us, as yours can be to you!

IV.

All the blood that has been shed,
And will be till contention cease,

But you'll be soon at peace,

So with your musket racing on the wall,

You'll be safe when greater, empries

V.

MIXING SOILS.

There often exist on the same farm, materials entirely separate from each other, which if mixed together, would add greatly to the fertility of the land. A neighboring farmer had seven or eight acres of excellent black muck or peat, averaging several feet deep, which might have been underdrained at a moderate expense, and rendered a fertile field; but which the owner sold it for a low and useless yearly rent. Much of his adjacent farm consisted of dry ridges and knolls, out of which the vegetable matter had nearly or entirely disappeared, which might have been much benefited by this muck. The work could have been done in winter, at little expense—but there, for half a life time, lay the great muck bed under water, and the dry ridges parching in the summer sun. All that is needed is the mixing of the different materials of the farm.

Subsoils are frequently quite different in character from the worked soil above. We once saw a striking illustration of this difference. An open ditch, some two feet in depth and many rods in length, had been dug to drain a small pond. The earth taken from this ditch, was thrown by the shovel and scattered back a yard or more, on each side over the surface of the land, while the after rows came with wheat. The succeeding summer was unfavorable to this crop; and while the rest did not average a product of more than five bushels to the acre, the portion which had been dressed with the subsoil, yielded, by estimate, at the rate of twenty bushels. The effect could not be ascribed to draining, as there were many other portions equally dry. The conclusion was obvious—the subsoil contained certain ingredients which were wanted in the topsoil, and exactly what was wanted for wheat. Our own examination of different soils in Western New York, commonly termed lime-stone soils, have shown by effervescence in acids, the existence of carbonate of lime, ten inches or more below the surface, while not the slightest trace could be detected at the top. That an admixture of these unlike portions would be useful, has been repeatedly shown by experiments, and we find it to be exactly what was wanted for wheat. Our own examination of different soils in Western New York, commonly termed lime-stone soils, have shown by effervescence in acids, the existence of carbonate of lime, ten inches or more below the surface, while not the slightest trace could be detected at the top. That an admixture of these unlike portions would be useful, has been repeatedly shown by experiments, and we find it to be exactly what was wanted for wheat.

A Paraf. of Moulhouse, France, has lately obtained a patent in this country, in which we find the following:

"The best quality of sponge is gathered in the Mediterranean sea; but an excellent quality, as well as an increased quantity, is found in the waters of the Gulf of Florida and the river of Florida. The sponge, when torn from the rock to which it adheres, appears at first as a heavy, black-looking mass, having a strong and offensive odor. In order to clean the sponge, it is buried in the earth for some weeks, at the end of which time all the organic matter will be decomposed, and only the fibrous skeleton remaining."

The sponge, when pure, is liable to become very brittle and fragile, and therefore, it is frequently used as material for weaving cloth.

To obviate this, I first take the purified sponge, and immerse it in water containing ten to twenty per cent. of chlorine, then squeeze it dry, after which it will be perfectly soft and elastic. It is then cut into small pieces, and put through the carding process, and then felts. Only certain qualities of sponge are suitable for this purpose. One of the best qualities is known as 'chip,' which has comparatively a long fiber. The felted sponge may be used for hats, bodies, carpets, etc.; the sponge cloth for clothing, etc. &c. &c.

Sponge thus prepared may be worked in the preparation of fibrous and textile fabric with or without the admixture of other ingredients or fibers. For instance, it can be used to advantage in connection with woolen or other similar substances."

DIMONDS—THEIR UTILITIES.

The popular taste for diamonds, above all other jewels, has late become a striking peculiarity, but it's a great pity that the popularity of this taste has led to the rest of the world, from very ancient times that hardness and brilliancy of these precious stones have been observed and prized highly; but it is only within the last three or four hundred years that the estimate of them has risen to anything like the present mark. Almost every year the demand for them increases beyond the supply. Gold is found in greater abundance, but diamonds are relatively scarce. It is not indeed the earth or atmosphere to which creates the demand for them, that creates the demand for them. Their brilliancy, scarcity, purity, hardness and the foundation of their price.

After running two years, we have resumed business again, and are now in full blast.

NOTICE TO TRADING PUBLIC.

Our Friends, Former Customers

and Friends.

CLOTHIERS,

Trading Public Generally.

W. B. KAHN & CO.

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